

Nicaragua Is Reeling Under Revolution

With Treasury Depleted and Lands Devastated, Country Is in Bad Shape.

REVOLUTIONS HAVE RUINED THE NATION

Managua, Nicaragua, June 24.—With its people pitifully poor, its territory still bleeding from the unhealed wounds of war, and its finances still showing the blight of Zelayism and revolution, the politicians of Nicaragua, but lately agreed that peace must be maintained at all costs, are now again playing that peculiar game of Latin-American politics, whose usual end is war.

While they are doing this the American government is striving to prevent them from firing at each other's throats again. Through the state department and minister Northcott, the United States is urging upon the politicians in Nicaragua the absolute necessity of sinking their personal ambitions for the welfare of their country, and is striving to secure the ratification of a treaty which will enable American bankers to secure themselves in furnishing funds for the payment of the republic's foreign loans, for the rehabilitation of its finances, the construction of internal improvements, and the development of its resources.

President Is Deposed.
The provisional president, Juan Estrada, appointed last winter, and at the time acceptable to all sides, has been forced out of office and has gone to New Orleans, presumably for the purpose of financing another revolution. It is definitely known that an offer has been made to one of the big foreign interests in Nicaragua to give it certain valuable concessions if it will furnish the funds for the prosecution of the war. Meanwhile there are two other rivals for the presidency, two who were allies until the outbreak of the revolution, since which time they have been bitter enemies, and no one knows how soon their differences may precipitate another outbreak.

Council Forced to Retire.
While all of this has been happening, the American consul at Managua has been retired from the service. He disagrees with the American minister over the policy of the United States towards Nicaragua. He was the close personal friend of Juan Estrada, the provisional president, and asserts that the United States ought to support Estrada, whom he had apparently broken his promise to minister Dawson that he would not be a candidate for reelection to the presidency.

In its multiplicity of plots and counterplots, of intrigues and double dealings, of broken agreements and the subordination of the general welfare to personal ambition, the story of Nicaragua represents a climax in Latin-American politics. Immediately after the close of the revolution in which Estrada was the victor, the state department dispatched the American minister to Managua, Thomas C. Dawson, to Nicaragua, with orders to patch up some sort of agreement which would make possible a lasting peace. When he arrived in Managua he called all the leaders of the revolution together and was decided that Estrada should be made the provisional president of the republic for a term of two years, upon the definite understanding that he should be subject to the approval of the provisional president, Estrada was a liberal, but in his revolution was allied with the Conservatives. In the election of congressmen, which was not by popular vote, as Americans know it, a practically unanimous Conservative congress was selected.

When the constitution was completed it contained a clause providing for the revision of church and state, a proposition wholly unsatisfactory to the Liberals and also to president Estrada. Another clause limited the electorate and practically insured the election of general Chamorro as president at the first regular election. With these clauses in it, Estrada refused to approve the constitution and sent congress home. Another congress was then chosen, and the also was a Conservative complexion, but as friendly to the political aspirations of general Mena as the other one had been to those of general Chamorro. This congress brought in a constitution which, should it go into effect, would give general Mena every advantage in the presidential race that the former one had given to Chamorro. In the meantime, it is asserted, Estrada developed—or redeveloped—an ambition to succeed himself, and was forgetful of his promise to the United States in that respect.

Official Split Occurs.
Deciding to thwart the political ambitions of general Mena, who was then minister of war, Estrada removed all of the officers of the army who had been appointed by Mena, and, as commander-in-chief, appointed a constitution of officers who were friendly to him. He thereafter ordered the arrest of Mena, and refused to take orders from those appointed by Estrada. With the army loyal to Mena and with no immediate chance for recruiting another army friendly to him, there was little left for Estrada to do but accept the inevitable and resign.

From that time on things have been in a very chaotic condition. Minister Northcott has been keeping the state department carefully advised as to the movements of all the different interests, and it is confessed that the outlook for peace is none too bright. It is conceded on all sides that but for the restraining hand of the United States there would be a revolution in a few weeks at most, and there are many who believe it will come in spite of the efforts of the state department to preserve peace. No one is able to forecast the developments of the next six months.

What effect all of these conflicting ambitions may have upon the welfare of the republic is hard to say. One of the possible complications may be the failure of the United States senate to ratify the treaty, and that Nicaragua, already war-ridden, would find itself in a worse state than ever before. Its foreign loans are heavy and its creditors insist, and the state department is fearful that unless the treaty goes through there may be complications with other governments should they decide to enforce the immediate payment of these debts.

Two Show Girls Who Are Charged With Shooting Stokes



The two show girls, Lillian Graham (on the left) and Ethel Conrad, charged with the attempted murder of W. F. D. Stokes, the millionaire hotel man of New York, photographed as they were leaving court. Their hearing has commenced.

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Condition Is Deporable.
The condition of Nicaragua today is such as to awaken the utmost pity for the masses of its people. After 17 years of Zelayism, which was only worse than conditions which went before, the people are now expected to live in a state of poverty and misery, with undeveloped wealth all about them, they are all but starving.

What adds to the pathos of all this is the evidence one sees on every hand of the good nature with which the masses bear their afflictions. After centuries of tyranny under which they could call nothing their own and might be shot for even croaking a finger, one would expect them to be a gloomy, morose, and an embittered lot. On the contrary one seldom sees a more genial and good natured people than that of Nicaragua. They seem to have become reconciled to poverty and dirt and go about with smiling faces in spite of it all.

Rich In Resources.
Nicaragua is perhaps the richest in natural resources of any of the Central American republics, and it is also the largest. But in spite of all this it is the poorest in available assets. The cause is not far to seek. There never has been a time in many long years that the people have not been engaged in a civil war, and the result has been a complete destruction of the country. A lot of troops were guarding some prisoners near Managua. They got tired doing guard duty and deserted. The prisoners, preferring to be shot, rather than to be held in the field, did not try to escape. The government requested them to go and search out and bring back the deserters, which they did.

The Nicaraguan government has laid ambitious plans for the expenditure of \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 which it hopes to get through the good offices of the United States government. It is expected to utilize a part of it to build a railroad from the capital to the east coast, or at least from Lake Nicaragua to the Atlantic. Some contend that it ought to go to a point called Rama where others say that it must be built to Monkey Point. Built to the latter place it would open up an entirely new banana region. Today the entire country east of Lake Nicaragua, with the exception of a narrow strip along the Atlantic is practically a primeval forest filled with the finest hardwoods in the world. There, mahogany is much cheaper than cedar. In addition to the forests there are mineral deposits of great range and value.

Another portion of the loan will be devoted to the improvement of the capital city, and still another part of it will be used for the rehabilitation of the railroad from Corinto to Granada. It is asserted by some that the majority of the people of Nicaragua, acquainted with the tendency of the men who constitute the government to use everything possible for their own ends, are opposed to the loan. On the other hand the United States department of state declares that it will see to it that no portion of the funds received through the loan is diverted from its proper channels.

WILSON IS DENIED HABEAS CORPUS; APPEALS

Man Who Claims to Have
Been Kidnaped Makes
Stubborn Fight.

Judge Harper denied the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of George Wilson, alias Peter Raderovich, who is wanted at Reno, Nev., to answer to the charge of murder, at the hearing in the 34th district court Friday afternoon, and Wilson's attorneys gave notice of appeal.

Wilson alleges that he was arrested in Juarez, June 2, taken to the Juarez jail by the police of that city early in the morning and when night came, was rushed to the Santa Fe bridge in a hack by the Mexican police and turned over to detectives J. C. Stansel and George Harold. He claims to have been kidnaped and so, illegally deprived of his liberty on this account.

In the habeas corpus proceedings in the 34th district court, Friday both the defense and the prosecution brought up many witnesses. John L. Mares, who said he had been arrested in Juarez on suspicion and held in the jail for many months, had occupied the cell next to Wilson and had become acquainted with him there. On the morning of June 5, he said he was in Wilson's room in Juarez about 11 o'clock in the morning, when the Juarez police came to the room and placed Wilson under arrest without a warrant or papers, and took him to the jail.

Ramon Segura, the hack driver, who had brought Wilson and the men to the Santa Fe bridge, testified that Wilson had been turned over to detectives Stansel and Harold by the men who had him in charge on the Mexican side of the bridge. Juan Amador, a Juarez attorney, took the stand and testified as to the Mexican law pertaining to Wilson's case. Mr. Amador, after being told the particulars of the case, gave as his opinion that the taking of Wilson to the American side was a case of kidnapping and was one of the most serious offenses in Mexico, and could be punished by a term of 12 years in jail. He quoted the Mexican law applicable to the case and sections of the constitution which had been violated.

Chief Stansel took the stand and told of his capture of Wilson on the American side of the bridge. He said Wilson alighted from a carriage and said: "Here I am, Stansel, come and get me," and immediately he was placed under arrest.

He denied that Gen. Jose de la Luz Blanco, the military chief of Juarez, had been paid \$200 to deliver Wilson to the American authorities, and could not appear as a witness as he went on his vacation a few days ago.

Detective Smith, also testified, but Smith's testimony corroborated chief Stansel's, while Ferrel told of the murder of a man named Rhostron, for the killing of whom Wilson is alleged to be wanted. After the evidence was all taken, Judge Harper announced that he did not think that a writ could be granted on this evidence and Wilson's attorney gave notice of appeal.

ROYALTY WILL MAKE TOUR OF LAND

Visit to Ireland and Scotland to Be Features of the Tour.

GALA PERFORMANCE TO BE ELABORATE

London, England, June 24.—The impressive ceremonies of coronation day have ushered in a series of coronation events of almost daily occurrence for the next month up to about July 21. Beginning with the Naval review at Spithead today, these coronation receptions and festivities keep the king and queen moving throughout the kingdom. The royal visit to Ireland from July 7 to 12, the departure of the prince of Wales at Carnarvon on July 18, and the royal visit to Scotland from July 17 to 21 are some of the principal events.

Royal Functions.
The program for these various royal functions, beginning with the Naval Review today, is as follows:

June 24—Naval review at Spithead. The king and queen spend the night on the royal yacht at Carnarvon.

June 26—Their majesties return to London and attend the gala performance at the Covent Garden opera.

June 27—Royal Garden party at Buckingham palace, followed by a gala performance at His Majesty's theater.

June 28—The royal guests depart. The king visits the royal agricultural show at Norwich.

June 29—Royal visit to the city of London. Thanksgiving service at St. Paul's cathedral, followed by lunch at the Guildhall. Return journey to the palace through the North London boroughs.

Fete to Children.

June 30—King's fete to 10,000 London school children at the Crystal palace. The king and queen will be present at a dinner given by the prime minister and Mrs. Asquith. Coronation meals will be presented to the colonial and Indian troops who have taken part in the ceremony.

July 1—Their majesties leave for Windsor, alighting at Slough and proceeding by road to the castle.

Royal Visit to Ireland.
July 7 and 8—Royal visit to Ireland. Arrival at Kingston on board the Victoria and Albert. Landing and reception by the lord lieutenant. Drive to Dublin. Opening of a Royal College of Science. Visit to Phoenix park races. Dinner at the castle.

July 9—Service at St. Patrick's cathedral. Visit to Arane Industrial school. Inspection of pensioners and girls at Drummond institute.

July 10—His majesty receives addresses at the castle and holds a levee. The queen receives an address from women of Ireland and visits Coombe hospital. Visit to Leopoldstown race course. State banquet at the castle. His majesty afterwards holds a chapter of the order of St. Patrick.

July 11—The king inspects the Royal Irish constabulary at the viceregal lodge and attends a review of the troops and the presentation of colors in Phoenix park. Garden party at the castle in the evening.

July 12—Their majesties leave Dublin and embark at Kingston on board Victoria and Albert.

July 13—Investiture of the prince of Wales at Carnarvon.

July 14—The king opens the new university college at Bangor.

July 15—The king lays the foundation stone of the Welsh national library at Aberystwith.

July 17—Royal visit to Edinburgh. The king and queen, with the prince of Wales and princess Mary arrive at the Caledonian railroad station in Princess street at 6 p. m., where the duke of Connaught awaits their arrival.

July 18—Inspection of the king's bodyguard for Scotland (the royal company of archers) and presentation of colors by his majesty at 10:30 a. m., to be followed by presentation of the "Reddening" and by the presentation of addresses by various bodies. A levee will be held at noon. The queen visits the women's and children's hospital at Bristowfield. The king in the afternoon pays a visit to Edinburgh castle and to the Royal Scottish academy.

July 19—The king attends St. Giles' cathedral in the morning for the dedication of the chapel of the Thistle. Their majesties in the afternoon lay the foundation stones of the

**FARMERS ADVISED TO
PROTECT GROSBEEK**

Washington, D. C., July 24.—A popular belief among farmers that the bird known as the grosbeak, of which there are several species, works great injury to crops is refuted by the agricultural department in a statement. The rose

breasted grosbeak, the red bird, or cardinal, and the blue grosbeak are defended as great devourers of insects that injure crops. Comparatively little damage to plant life is done by any of the five species of the grosbeak. The department says the bird deserves protection at the hands of farmers.

Decorations of Real Fruit.

The design for the decoration of the interior of the theater is a novel one and consists almost wholly of real fruit of the most vivid colors such as red, yellow, orange, and green. The royal boxes and the vestibule in which their majesties will hold a reception of their guests, however, great masses of crimson rambler roses, hydrangeas and their principal guests are to be rounded by its own leaves. For the

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Stir In London Society Caused By Refusal To Attend Coronation



MRS. AVA WILLING ASTOR
DOWAGER QUEEN ALEXANDRA

London, England, June 24.—While comment has been caused here by the announced refusal of dowager queen Alexandra to attend the coronation ceremony of king George V, her son, and queen Mary. The dowager queen is not on good terms with her daughter-in-law. They have not been speaking to each other for several months. King George remains neutral in the quarrel. Mrs. Ava Astor is another notable woman who refused to figure in the coronation. Although an American, Mrs. Astor has long been a prominent factor in the highest circles of British society. She does not consider that the attitude of queen Mary toward her has been cordial enough—in fact, she has stated that her majesty has endeavored directly to snub her. Mrs. Astor's refusal to witness the coronation or to take part in any of the festivities has occasioned considerable discussion in English nobility circles as well as among the members of the American colony here.

Usher hall and afterwards pay a visit to the Royal Infirmary. Their majesties held a court in the evening.

July 29—In the morning the king presents colors to the Royal Scots in the king's park and inspects the veterans, the boys' brigade, the Church lads' brigade, a detachment of boys from Queen Victoria school, Dunblane, and the boy scouts. A visit will be paid to Lighthgow castle in the afternoon.

July 31—Their majesties leave Edinburgh.

Gala Performance in Theater.
The gala performance at his majesty's theater on Tuesday, June 27, is one of the most brilliant functions connected with coronation.

A prologue written for the occasion by Owen Seaman is to open the proceedings, and this will be followed by scenes from "Money," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "The School for Scandal," "Julius Caesar," and "The Critic." Ben Johnson's masque, "The Vision of Delight," then be given and the performance is to conclude with the singing of the national anthem.

The official program is as follows: Prologue, spoken by Forbes Robertson. Scenes from the "Merry Wives of Windsor," in which Mrs. Kendal, Miss Ellen Terry and Mrs. Charles Calvert will appear.

The second act of "David Garrick," with Sir Charles Wyndham, Edward Terry, Weedon Grossmith and Miss Moore.

The Forum scene from "Julius Caesar," in which Mrs. Kendal, Miss Ellen Terry and Mrs. Charles Calvert will appear.

"The Critic," including George Alexander, Arthur Boucher, Cyril Maude, Charles Hawtrey, Oscar Asche, Gerald du Maurier, Laurence Irving, Lady Tree, Winifred Emery, Marie Temps, Gertrude Millar, Lily Elsie and Violet Vanbrugh.

"The Vision of Delight," in which will be seen Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mrs. Ashwell, Ellis Jeffreys, Evelyn Millard, Gertrude Kingston, Marie Loehr, Eva Moore, Lillian Braithwaite, Evelyn D'Alroy, Lillian McCarthy, Mabel Hackney and Constance Collier. A large number of other actresses and singers will compose the choruses.

"The National Anthem," will be sung by Miss Clara Butt.

The king and queen will be received on their arrival at the theater by Sir Herbert Tree and Sir John Hare, the latter of whom will remain at their majesties' disposal throughout the evening, as representative of the executive committee, which comprises the following well known members of the dramatic profession—Sir Charles Wyndham, chairman; Sir John Hare, George Alexander, Cyril Maude, Charles Hawtrey, H. B. Irving, Herbert Tree, Herbert Tree and Arthur Boucher, organizing secretary.

The entire grand tier of the house has been rearranged so as to form the royal box, in which the king and queen and their principal guests are to be seated while two other large boxes and 250 stalls have also been engaged by the court officials.

The design for the decoration of the interior of the theater is a novel one and consists almost wholly of real fruit of the most vivid colors such as red, yellow, orange, and green. The royal boxes and the vestibule in which their majesties will hold a reception of their guests, however, great masses of crimson rambler roses, hydrangeas and their principal guests are to be rounded by its own leaves. For the

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AUSTRIA AND ITALY IN CORONATION

Triple Alliance Shows Signs
of Growing Weaker And
May Be Dissolved.

VATICAN MAINTAINS DIGNIFIED RESERVE

Rome, Italy, June 24.—The celebration of the jubilee of Italian unity, with the exhibitions in Rome and in Turin, has emphasized the strangeness of the situation between Italy and Austria. Emperor Francis Joseph and the government of Lombardy are failing, alone of all the rulers and great powers, have sent no representation to the Italian celebrations and it has been only in the most reluctant manner that Austria has participated in the international exhibition of Fine Arts here, while she was the only nation which did not take part in the exhibition of Industries and Labor of Turin.

This is significant, one considers that Vienna and Rome have been allies as members of the Triple Alliance for nearly 30 years. Nor can it be said that Austria's attitude is inspired by desire to spare the feelings of the vatican as Austria in 1879 was the first country to congratulate Italy over the fall of the temporal power, and the relations between the Austrian government and the holy see have been recently strained.

The attitude of Austria is due to the ancient antagonism between the two countries, which is reaching a more acute stage now that the health of emperor Francis Joseph is failing, and the realm of the dual monarchy are practically in the hands of the crown prince, archduke Francis Ferdinand.

Many Family Catastrophes.
The old emperor has witnessed during his long reign great political and family catastrophes than any other living sovereign, with the exception, perhaps, of king Manuel, of Portugal. He went from the defeat of Sadowa to the loss of his empire, from the triumph of the victor to the ignominy of the vanquished, from the jubilee of his marriage to the tragedy of his death.

His only son, archduke Rudolph, the venerable monarch to be strongly opposed to his country participating in any conflict, and the one which might have been the most probable cause of the disappearance of Francis Joseph may have a capital influence in the foreign policy of Europe, it being doubtful that he will maintain the present attitude of submission to Germany, while his intransigent clericalism may revive in Austria the "Loss of Rome" movement, and cause a rupture with Italy, which would not please even the vatican, as Pius X is averse to any event which might revive an acute stage between church and state in Italy, as is proved by his mild attitude in connection with the present celebration of Italian unity.

Attitude of the Vatican.
The attitude of the vatican towards the celebration of the jubilee of Italian unity has been so far characterized by a most dignified reserve, as, while it cannot approve of manifestations which commemorate the fall of the temporal power, it does not desire anything should be done which might embitter the relations between church and state here, which, since the pontificate of the present pope began, have been characterized by a spirit of mutual tolerance, which in some cases has even reached cordiality. Therefore the excessive zeal of certain bishops, who belong so far from Rome have not an exact grasp of the situation here, does not harmonize with the approval of the vatican.

During this year of Italian jubilee the vatican has decided to suppress all kinds of pilgrimages, being inspired by the same desire of preventing conflicts between the adherents and those of opposite opinions, and is also most strict in not admitting to private audiences with the pope, people who are connected with the Italian celebration.

Tradition Hard to Overcome.
Tradition is a tenacious thing and not easily overcome especially in the countries of the old world. Two thousand years ago the emperor, a Roman emperor was not complete unless it included some wild beasts. In these days in Rome, Pagan customs have been adapted to Christian ideas, and so the monarch, while he no more gives in process with his kings of the forest, receives them as gifts—and hands them over to the zoological gardens.

In this manner the new ruler of Abyssinia, who has been able to overcome a so-called trait in the form of an ice cream social held at the townsite Thursday evening under the auspices of the aid society, the proceeds going to aid in purchasing an organ for the church. The evening was ideal and the social was largely attended. It was held in the open park, opposite the Mechanic's quarters. About 12 gallons of ice cream were used, also numerous cakes. The park was lighted with Japanese lanterns and presented a pleasing appearance. Music was furnished by the orchestra, and a pleasant social time enjoyed by all. Many of the residents here had not tasted ice cream this summer heretofore.

SANTA CRUZ SHOWS INCREASED VALUES

The Growth of Nogales Adds
Largely to Values in
County.

Nogales, Ariz., June 24.—According to report which has just been completed by Dr. A. A. Doherty, county assessor, the total assessment for Santa Cruz county for 1911 is \$2,585,557.49, showing a gain over 1910 of \$294,263.83, the gain being in a large part on the growth of Nogales.

There was a slight percent of increase in nonproductive patented mines; a small gain on patented lands and the remainder on improvements in Nogales.

Owing to the terrible drought of 1910 there was a loss of 25 percent in stock assessment for Santa Cruz county for 1911.

The N. M. & A. railroad leading from Benson to Nogales was raised in taxation from \$6500 per mile to \$3500 per mile.

The total increase on railroad property in Arizona for 1911 was approximately \$6,000,000. The aggregate railroad assessment for Arizona is \$15,463,681, according to the report of the board of equalization.

The arrival of the cavalry at a brilliant reception at the officers' quarters north of Nogales in honor of the officers of the second squadron of the sixth United States cavalry stationed at Nogales. Two hundred invited guests participated in the gay function.

According to report the second squadron of the sixth United States cavalry now stationed at Nogales, will be ordered away early in July and a detachment of the fourth cavalry sent to Nogales.

The second squadron of the sixth United States cavalry at Nogales was recently visited by the paymaster.

There is considerable building activity in Nogales and a scarcity of workmen owing to the fact that many workmen joined the insurrection forces and many have secured work on the numerous bridges, road repairing, etc., of the Southern Pacific in Mexico. This company has begun the repairing of the road by insurrection damage. At present repairs for running order will be made by later a complete reconstruction of the Southern Pacific Mexican lines will be had. The company's damage was nearly \$500,000 during the recent trouble in Mexico.

All persons having warehouses on railroad property east of the S. P. station have been advised that their leases are terminated and the buildings must be removed therefrom.

L. E. Carrillo, of Tucson, has bought the cold storage business in Nogales from Marsh & Herold.

J. E. Wise, of Calabasas crossed over 789 head of cattle from Carbo, Sonora at Nogales. After some weeks at fattening at his Calabasas ranch the cattle will be shipped to points in California.

J. A. Harrison crossed over the line here a big bunch of cattle from Sonora to be shipped to points in the states.

AGUA PRIETA HAS A MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
Douglas, Ariz., June 24.—Captain Herrera, commander in charge of the troops at Agua Prieta received authority to call an election for the town at which all officials are to be chosen. The election is in progress, as a result of this arrangement Agua Prieta citizens are jubilant over the change of government which gives them a voice in their affairs.

TIA JUANA PRISONERS ARE PUZZLE TO U. S. GOVERNMENT.
Washington, D. C., June 24.—The war department has a lot of unwelcome prisoners on its hands in the Tia Juana private boxes, from \$25.50 up to \$255; orchestra stalls, \$105; dress circle, \$26 to \$52, and amphitheater, \$35.50.

There has been an enormous demand for seats and some very high premiums have been paid. The prices of these places open to the public were fixed by the management as follows: private boxes, from \$25.50 up to \$255; orchestra stalls, \$105; dress circle, \$26 to \$52, and amphitheater, \$35.50.

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